THENEW YORK HERALD.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1864.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Departure of Lieutenant General Grant for the Front.

General Grant Desires that McC'ellan and Frement be Employed.

A Crazy Man in the White House.

Abolition of Slavery by an Amendment of the Constitution.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE SUBJECT

Specches of Senators Trumbull and Wilson in Favor of the Proposition,

Wassington, March 28, 1864. General Grant left for the front to-day, having arrang od matters in his office here to his satisfaction. Yester day the General visited the Navy Yard with the Presi deat, accompanied by Gen. Halleck and the Secretary of

Sapt Leste, Assistant Adutant General, It is understood that Gen. Grant will return to Washington again on Thur day, for the purpose of perfecting the plans now under consideration. SEMERAL GRANT DESIROUS THAT M'CLELLAN AND

There are reports in circulation here to the effect that noral Grant has expressed a desire that General Mocarvice, and that McClellan should, when the army of here within the next two or three days, and parties in mand will be offered to him. General Grant desires that all the available military talent shall be employed in the pending campuign against the rebellion, upon the success which such vital results depend, without reference to

Major General Blair, it is understood, is about to resign in seat in Googress and return to the Army of the South and of the Seventeenth army corps. AN INSANE VISITOR TO THE PRESIDENT.

and attempted to heranges Mr. Lincoln upon the Fresi-dency, claiming to have been elected President in 1856. e guards on duty promptly arrested him and turned in over to Colonel Ingraham, Provost Marshal. PROPOSED PROBIBITION OF SLAVERY BY AN AMEND-

MENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

attempt in the House to-day to press through, the operation of the previous question, the joint reion offered by Thadeas Stevens providing for an

TO GEO. THOMPSON, THE ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST. beture from George Thompon, the English abolitionist, in the 6th of April. The fact that the proceeds of the

hen it would otherwise have been. THE EULOGIES UPON THE LATE OWEN LOVEJOY. the eulogies upon Hon. Owen Livejoy was one of un sual solemnity. The members seemed to feel that the on their political differences, they had been by this dis

pensation deprived of a tried and true personal friend and valued associate. The culogies of Meisra. Washburne, Allen, Pendleton, Stevens and Odell, were elequent Messre, Washburne and Stevens, capecially, were evidently very deeply affected. At the INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE SENATE.
The debate in the Senate to-day was unusually spicy,
maters Sherman and Wilkinson making personal expla

Sations, and rebuking each other concerning certain views as toe proposition to emancipate the slaves of loyal men without compensation. Mr. Sherman elequently refuted the charge made by Mr. Wilkin on last week, that he had mrown "constitutional blocks" in the way of our armice, and holdly announced his position in favor of emancipation by constitutional measures. Mr. Wikinson seemed very much exercised because Mr. Sherman did not dectioneer for Mr. Lincoln, and more especially dment to the constitution for the purpose of emanthe gallery, who expressed himself in a manner not ready complimentary to the speaker or adapted to reflued circles. Af the request of the Vice President the indiscret critic was suppressed by the Sergeant-al-Arms. AWOTHER REPORT TO RECOVER COLONEL DAHLGREN'S

Admiral Dabigron has transferred his flag back to the mamor Hervest Moon, and it is expected he will make mother trip to Fortress Monroe to-morrow, for one more left to recover the remains of his son.

WEFORE REGARDING THE TREASURY AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the Seate, in response to a resolution, a list of special agents of the Treasury, their field of operations, pay and emoluments; from which it appears that under the act of March, 1865, twenty-seven supervising and special agents have been appointed, some with salaries of five and others. have been appointed, some with salaries of five and others with six deliars a day, and ten cents a mile for travel, in cas, ten special agents, some with salaries as above; one es \$1,200, J. R. Dillon, at Nashville; one at \$4,500, Thomas R. May, at New Orleans; thirteen under the act of March, 2888, for the collection of internal revenue at similar sala-cies, including Thomas Grown, for the Pacific coast, at sinc deliars per day and ten conte per mile. STRAMERS WANTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Nays Department is in west of new sidewheel cleamers of the following discensions—Length, one hundred and fifty feet; breadth, twenty-eight feet; depth, since feet. Persons having such vessels for sale are requested to send particulars and price to the Nayy Description.

The depredations of guardines in Fairfax county, Va., have almost entirely coased. Last week, Colonel Carsett, of the Second District Volunteers, was wounded in the leg by a bushwhacker, the only instance of guardine warfare that has been known in this vicinity for some

A number of rebel deserters arrived from the front last sight, took the oath, and were sent North.

ARRIVAL OF TROOFS FROM HARRISBURG.

Five companies of the Veteran Reserve corps organmed at Harrisburg arrived here to-day, for the purpose of mileving troops assigned to more active duty.

on the Secretary of the Interior for a congultation in re-gard to the treaty made has fell with them by Governor Ramsay. The Chief (Maydwagayouent) mid that at the time the treaty was made be was away, and did not know tary granted them. They were told by the Secretary that the Great Father would do by them exactly as he

No decision was announced to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Quickstiver Mining case.

The House Mintary Committee have acted favorably on The new series of military equipments projected by Colo-nel King, of Missouri. They not only lessen expense, but greatly relieve the soldiers of unnecessary weight.

TERRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

. Senste.

UNITY FOR REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. Mr. Foster, (rep.) of Conn., from the Committee sions, reported a bill for giving flevolutionary soldiers an additional bounty of one hundred dollars, which wa

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill coabling the people of Nebraska to form a State and maintain a Terri-torial government.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Military Commit

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the Military Academy at West Point. This bill authorizes the apent by the President of two additional cadets for each State represented in Congress, residents of the State wherein appointed, having served honorably two years in the army, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty years old, and selected according to merica and

qualideations.

Mr. COLLAMER, (rep.) of Vt., reported a bill relating to the compensation of pension agents, which allows them for clerk hire and office rest five hundred dollars for the disbursement of fity thousand dollars annually, and two hundred and fifty dollars additional for every additional fity thousand dollars.

the overthrow of the government. At first there was a disinclination on the part of the Executive to interfere in any
manner with slavery; and orders were issued and executed
driving back to the assistance of the enemy slaves who
escaped to our lines. Concress, however, in obedience to
popular sentiment, at an early day took action against
thus policy. At the July session in 1861 an act was passed
forfeiting the owner's right to any slave whom he should
permit to be employed in any shape in sid of the rebelilen. This act officiently enforced would have treed large
numbers of slaves, but it was never executed. At the
regular action convented in the smooth of the United States
passed another act making from all slaves who should
come within our lines, be descrited by their masters, or
who should come under the control of the United States
authorities. It was a long time before slaves see ping; to
our lines were protected, and inger still before they were
organized to aid in the suppression of the rebellion. In
fact, it was more than a year after the passage of the act
demanded by the public voice before any considerable
number of persons of African descent were armed, and
even now a much less number are in the fold than might
have been by the adoption of more energetic measures on
the part of those charged with the execution of the laws.
The constitutional authority of Congress to passacets
giving freedom to the slaves of rebell slove has
been questioned by some, though it is beliaved to be
fully sustanced by the usages of nutions and the decisions
of courts. These nois of congress, if efficiently executed,
would during the progress of the war have emancipated
most of the slaves; for they belance to persons who
have in some why a loed in the rebellion. The some of a cream of the slaves, the sustance of property one freedomes of the slave since and the presence who
have in some why a loed in the rebellion. The sower exordised by a commander for chief as such must be a powor exercised by a commander for

of wages in the land, no State mechanic or laborer should receive for his services more than five cents a day, the effect would be to encourage calisiments and prevent desertion, as well as to save measy to the severament, which would be to encourage calisiments and prevent desertion, as well as to save measy to the severament, which would be not be able to raise troops at less expense than at prevent; yet who would pretend that Congress possessed authority to pass such a law? The only effective mode of stiding the country of slavery is by a constitutional amendment, for ever prohibiling its existence within the jurisdiction of the United States. This amendment adopted, and nos only does slavery cease, but it can never be established by State authority or in any other way than by again smeading the constitution which are shown as the low be abolished by an act of Ongress or proclamation of the President, assuming that effect has, the power te do it, there is nothing in the constitution to prevent any State from again re-establishing it. This change of the constitution will also relieve us of all difficulty in the restoration to the Union of the rebel States when our brave soldiers shall have reduced them to obdience to the laws. And he was rejoiced to believe that this amendment would have a large support from what are known as the border States. Being recommended by two-thirds of each House of Congress, is it unreasonable to expect its ratification by three-fourths of the States We now have thirty-rive States, and acts have passed to create two more (Nevada and Colorado). These, added to those we already have make thirty-even States. To ratify the amendment will therefore, require the affirmative other of the states, including Nevada and Colorado, soon to be admitted. Add to them Delaware, Maryland, Missouri, West Virgioja, Arkansas, Lonisians and Tennessee, and you bave twenty-cipit, the amounter to carry the measure. There are now twenty-cipit to uphold it, do so one constitutions grounds, denying the author

mittee.

APPLICATION FOR THE USE OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR GROUNT THEORY ON, THE SPECIASI ABOLITIONICA.

Mr. Assent, (rep.) of Ohio, reported a resolution granting the use of the hall of the House of Representatives to the Washington Lecture Association, for the 6th of April, for the delivery of a lecture by George Thompson, has a member of the British Parliament, the processis, atter, paying expenses, to be distributed among the fauilles of the District of Columbia soldiers.

Mr. HOLMAN, (opp.) of Ind., moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Housan, (opp.) of inter, more adopted by the follow of the table.

The motion of Mr. Homan was adopted by the follow ing yote:—Yean, 63: mays, 40.

CLARE FOR ENVICED RESPONSED BY STATE TROOFS.

On motion of Mr. Gammin, (rep.) of Obio, a resolution was adopted chiling on the Secretary of War to furnish the House with any information in his possession with reference to the claims for services rendered by State

WARRINGTON, March 25, 1
PROPOSED ARRAPHENT OF FIRE CONSTITUTION,
Mr. NORROW, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint rescripting an amendment to the constitution, problevery in the States and Territories.

favory in the States and Persteries.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Com-

Wasiungton, March 28, 1804.

nation; engraving on every road of the vast territories of the republic in letters of light, "slavery short be for-

the convenience of description. National legislation executive action, judicial decision, may still furthe degrade and humble the new impotent system that once in the pride of power gave law to republican America. The hideous Fugitive Slaw act still blackens the statutes of this Christian land, remaining us of the degradation and humiliarities our country when the held of the slave master was on it.

lind, remaining as of the degradation and humilistic of our country when the heel of the slave master was on its neck. Junice, humanity, self-respect and deceasy all demand that the linering lofamy shall be obliterated from the page it blackers. The decree of emacelection, too, whould be enforced and sanctioned by measures of legislation. The colored solders who are lighting cur battles with unsurpassed devotion and heroic country, should be entitled by law to receive the pay land emblantonits of other solders of the republic and their wives and children should be made free by act of Congress, and placed under the protecting care of the country, for which their husbands and fathers are partition in filtering fiberty and infect the battle fields in spite of the mercless ban of the rebel chiefs. But the crowning act is this series of acis for the restriction and extinction of slavery in America is this proposed amendment to the constitution of rebuilting the existence of slavery for extensers in the republic of the United States, it will obliterate the list lingering vestiges of the slave system; its chattelizing, degrading and bloody codes; its chattelizing degrading in the man and is—everything connected with it or pertaining to it—from the tose on the base carred with moral desolution—from the bosom of the country it has reddeced with the blood and strewn with the graves of patrictism. The incorporation of this amendment into the organic law of the appearance of the discarded slave system and the returning of the despotism of the slave master's domination. Then, when this amendment to the constitution is con-

Balley, Beldwin of Massachmetts, Faxter, Heaman, Blaire, Blow, Boulwell, Boyd, blandence, Browtwell, A. W. Clark, Cobb, Cole, Darls of Maryland, Davis of New York, Heming Dixon, Diligs, Dumont, Eskley, Elift, Frank, Garled, Grimel, Hale, Herby, Hooper, Hotchkies, Hubbard of Connection, Hubbard, Geneks, Koesco, Kelly, Reloge of Michigan, Bengyer, McKinica, Moorhend, Morrill, Norton, O'Naili of Pennsylvania, Orth. Perisan, Pike, Pomeror, Prica, Tico of Massachments Rodinis of New Hampahire, Schonek, Shaunon, Smithers, Schalding, Stevan, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Vaikenburgh, Wanburne of Illinois, Websier, Whaley, Wilson, Windom—G.

The Sive Standardounced that the question now recurred on the second reading.

Air, Horkay raised the point that, the vote not being a two thirds one, as required, the result was, in effect, the rejection of the proposition.

The Proposition was then read a second time.

The SPRAKER overculed Mr. Holman's objection.
The proposition was then read a second time.
Mr. Sprakes withdrew the latter part o his proposition—namely, to annot the fugitive slave feature.
The questin was then stated on agreeing to the other
part of the proposition.
Further proceedings were here interrupted by Mr. Washburner, (rep.) of II., announcing the death of his colleague, Mr. Owen Lovejoy.
The Beating to owest toys ov, or himory.
Mr. Washnurse, (rep.) of III. in announcing the death
of his colleague, Nr. Lovejoy, saud—He was great in the
felming idea of his life, great in his couvictions, great is
the elements of his character, great in courage, and great
in his abiling and over lives of the courage, and great

states arroad, hight is desired. See an experience of the could be said of the deceased, he was an honest man. He sir, Odelly, would profit by the leason here presented of the shortness of life, and desired that all mights to live as to gain a title to that inheritance which is incorruptible and fadeth not away."

Mesers, Pirm, (rep.) of Maine; Ashlar, (rep.) of Ohio, Norrow, (rep.) of Hinois; Davis, (rep.) of New York, (rep.) of lowar, Monaria, (rep.) of Norrow, (rep.) of line is, severally paid their tribute to the memory of the deceased.

The usual resolutions of condolence and regret were presed, and a committee of three suppointed, consisting of Mesers, Farnsworth, of Hinois; Rice, of Maine, and Ress, of Hinois, to superintend the removal of Mr. Lovely's remains from Brocklyn to Hinois.

At half past three o'clock the House adjourned.

IMPORTANT FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The Rebels in Strong Porce at Dalton-General Polk Reinforcing Joe John ston-Longstreet's Cavalry at Marletta, Ga .- The Union Army in Splendid Condition, &c., &c. C.NCINNATI, March 28, 1804.

A special despatch from Chattanooga gives the follow

Daiton, and they have three thousand cavalry this side. Deserters report that General Bishop Polk is reinforcing General Joe Johnston's army General Lougstreet's cavalry, under General Martin

Numerous deserters are still coming in The rebels are moving up their artillery from the rear. Our army is in splendid condition.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSY.

Wassungrow, March 28, 1864.
Rear Admiral Porter, in a despatch to the Navy De partment, dated Fort De Russy, March 15, gives the fol

lowing perticulars of the taking of that stronghold:

The gunboats, it appears, arrived at Simmsport at noon, and found the enemy posted is force about three miles back. The Benton landed her crew, and drove in more, and landed next morning, taking possession of the enemy's camping ground. That night General Smith concluded to follow them by land, while Admiral Porter proceeded up Red river, with all the gunboats and trau-

proceeded up near fiver, who air the gunous and transports.

In the meantime the Eastport had reached the obstructions, and, with the vessels that kept pace with her, dominenced the work of demolition on the formidable barricade, on which the rebels had been employed five moeths. They supposed it impassible; but our energetic sallors, with hard work, opened a passage in a few hours. The Eastport and Neosho proceeded to the fort which at that moment was being surrounded by the troops under General Emish, who had marched from Simins port. A brisk musketry five was going on between the rebels and our own troops, and they were so close together it was difficult to distinguish the combatants.

The Eastport, which had opened her batteries, fearing to injure our own men, ceased dring, when our troops

to injure our own men, cassed dring, when our troops proceed to the assault and carried the place in a few minutes and with small loss. Two hundred and fifty prisoners, eight heavy guns and two field pieces fell into our bands, and all the munitions of war. The main body of the enemy, 5,000 strong, under the robol ceneral

body of the enemy, 5,000 strong, under the rebel General Walker, made their escape.

Admiral Porter says the whole affair has been well managed. The troops made a splendid march and attack, and the efficers in command of the gunboats and transports have shown great seal and industry in getting up the fiver and through the obstructions which the rebein deemed impassable. In the recent attack on Trinity by the gunboats a nu

ber of negroes, who were captured by the enemy in a re-cent attack upon Goodrich's Landing, were recaptured. Oblinary.
CINCINNATI, March 28, 1864.
Mr. N. W. Thomas, a prominent merchant of this city. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Return of General Grant from Washington.

Progress of the Reorganization of the Army. &a.,

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, March 27, 1864. GENERAL WARREN

House. His first work on assuming command of the siction as possible, is the cons lidation of the two corps pursuant to the recent order, toto four divisions. It is vision as nearly as can be. For the present, however those of the o'd First corps remaining where they have been all winter, and those of the original Firth corps still guarding the long line of railroad they have been guard indeed, is, although the present understanding, indeed, is, although the programme may be changed any day, that the latter troops will remain where they are until there is a general depends, of course, upon the coincident willing of Gen. Grant and the weather, unless the former, which it is carry on the campaign regardless of the whimsicalities of the accredited dispenser of storm and smahine and

it; but this only increases the general antuniasm, and the scoper the ball opens the more gratifying it will be to all; for the quicker the work is begun the scoper it is believed will come the crowning wictory, which is set down as sure in the country campaign.

It is an exceedingly quiet Sunday in camp. The cold and stormy weather of the past few days has given way to a clear sky and brilliont sunstine, and the balary are and warmth of a spring day. Such weather will soon make the roads dry and hurry on the time of fan advance manufacture.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FINLD, March 28, 1864.

Lieutenant General Crant, who went down to Washington yesterday; has returned to his headquarters in the under command of Captain A. W. Mason, has been de tailed as an escort to the General in Chief.

Major General Warren is clearing all the soldiers out of Colpe, per. All the officers and men who have been herecamp, and the place is now being thoroughly policed.

The weather is very favorable for effecting the changes in some of the encampments rendered necessary by the recent reorganization of the army. There is great activicampments, as well as in the assignment of officers, are being made as rapidly as possible. The principal com

The following is a summary of the reorganization of the

Major General Warren, commanding.

The consolidation of divisions and arrangement of

brigades is made as follows:—The commanding officer o the First division of the old Fifth corps is ordered to consolidate the three brigades into two brigades, to be deng mted as the First and Second brigades, First division Fifth army corps. The old Second division, Fifth corps. has been consolidated into one brigade, to be designated as the Third brigade, First division, Fifth corps, commanded by Brigadler General R. B. Ayres. The old Third division, Fifth corps, will remain as the new Third division, Fifth army The Second brigade of the Third division, Fire army corps, has been transferred to the Second division. nated as the Second division, Fifth army corps. The First brigade of the Third division, First army corps, has been transferred to the First division, First army corps, and this division will hereafter be designated as the Fourth division, Fifth army coaps. The designating flags of the old third brigade, First division, Fifth army corps; of the old Second division, Fifth army corps; of the old Second brigade, Second division, Fifth army corps, and of the Third division, First army corps, are ordered to be

commands in the consolidated corps:—

1—Brigadier General J. S. Wadsworth, commanding Fourth division.

2—Brigadier General S. W. Crawford, commanding Third division.

3—Brigadier General J. C. Robinson, commanding Second division.

4—Brigadier General Charles Griffin, commanding First division.

vision. 5—Brigadier General R. B. Ayres, commanding Third rigade, First division,

-Brigadier General L. Cutter, commanding First bridos, Fourth divisions.

T-Brigadier General Henry Baxter, commanding Femid brigade, Second division.

S-Brigadier General J. J. Bartlett, commanding Second

B-Bigader Control

- Brigader First division.

- Brigader General James Barnes, commanding First
origade, First division.

10-Brigadior General J. C. Rice, commanding Second
rigade, Fourth division.

The following is a portion of the corps staff:

- Barkhand Inspector General.

Captain D. L. Smith, Acting Chief Commissary of Sub-

Statemen.
Captain W. T. Gentry, Commissary of Musters.
The other officers of the staff have not yet been as

Major General Hancock commanding.

The original regiments of the Second corps have been consolidated into two divisions, with a new assignment

of division and brigade commanders.

The division formerly known as the First division of the Third corps, commanded by Major General Birney, has been designated as the Third division of the Second corps. The division formerly known as the Second divition of the Third corps, to which Brigadier General Carr divisions has been reduced to two brigades. The orga-nization of the stad of the Second corps has not yet been

fine following is the arrangement of divisions and as signment of commanders :--

Second Brigade-Colonel T. A. Smyth, First Delaware Third Brigade-Colonel P. Frank, Fifty second New

Brigadier General John Gibb m.

First Brigade-Brigadier General J. P. Owens.
Second Brigade-Brigadier General J. P. Owens.
Third Brigade-Colonel S. S. Carroll, Eighth Oblo.

Third Brigade—Colonel S. S. Carroll, Eighth Oblo.

HIRD DIVISION.

Major General D. B. Birney.

First Brigade—Brigadier General J. H. Ward.

Second Brigade—Brigadier General J. B. Barr.

First Brigade—Brigadier General J. B. Barr.

First Brigade—Brigadier General J. B. Barr.

Second Brigade—Colonel W. R. Browster, Seventy-third

New York.

Chief of Artillery, Colonel Tibbail.

SIXTH CORPS. General Sedgwick commanding.

The old Third division, Sixth corps, is broken up, one rigade (Shater's) going to the First division; the Second (Wheaton's and Eustis') going to the Second division. The Third division, Third corps, is transferred to the Fixth corps, and General Prince is assigned to the command of into two, under General Russel and General Morris.

Brigader Ceneral H. G. Wright.
First Brigade-Brigader General A. F. A. Torbert.
Second Brigade-Colonel E. Upton, One Handred and
Twenty-first New York.
Third Brigade-Col. H. Burnham, Fifth Maine Volunteers.
Fourth Brigade-Brigader General A. Shaler.

Brigadior General G. W. Getty.
First Erigade—Brigadior General F. Wreaton.
Second Brigade—Col. L. A. Grant, "Fromont" Brigade.
Third Brigade—Brigadier General T. H. Neill
Fourth Brigade—Brigadior General A. I. Eustis.

Second Brigade Brigadler General D. A. Russell. Colonel C. H. Pompkus, First Rhode Island actiliery,

Colonel C. H. Fompkins, First Rhode Bland actillery, commanding artiflery.

Sixth corps starp.

Lioutenant Colonel M. P. McMahon, Chief-of-Staff and Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Ford Kent, Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermanter. Captain J. K. Beoffeld, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistance

Major Charles A. Whittier, Aid-de Camp.

Captain Arthur McCleilur, Aid-de Camp.

Captain R. F. Balsted, Aid de-Camp.

Captain E. R. Beammont, Aid-de-Camp.

Lieutenant H. W. Fawar, Additional Aid-de Camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Hyde, Seventh Maine, Provest Marshal.

oministary of Musters Captain J. H. Platt, Jr., Fourth Vermont, Acting Asstant Quartermaster.
Captain E. C. Pierce, Signal Officer.
Captain B. W. Baldwin, Ambulance Officer.

The Pirate Florida at Madeira. WARRINGTON, March 28, 1864.

Proble, of the sloop-of-war St. Louis, dated of Funchal-Roads, Madeira, March 1, he says that the Florida succeeded in getting to sea, and he will follow her at once, though hopeless of catching her out of pert. Had the rule, his old foe could not have escaped him. The Fle-Portuguese, with a few Englishmen and only one Ameridrew the shot from my guns the day she came in, fearing that in their excitement they would fire into her without orders and break the neutrality of the port."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARCHAL GREENERS,
WASHINGTON, March 24, 1804.
The muster in of re-cullated veterans is made in the field by the regimental and company officers, and the United States Commissary of Musters, under the general

frection of the Adjutant General of the army. direction of the Adjutant General of the army.

The muster in rolls are made, signed, and certified by the regimental and company officers, and United States Commissary of Musters.

These rolls belong to and are filed in the Adjutant General's Repartment of the army. All questions, propositions, or inquiries to regard to them should be presented to the Adjutant General (alsjor Vincent's office), and not to the Provest Marshal General.

The credits for re-enlisted veterans are made up by the Adjutant General from the muster in rolls above referred to, and when so made up the numbers to be credited, and the places to which they are to be credited, are reported by the Adjutant General for the army to the Provest

PASSES TO THE FORTS IN THE HARBOR.

n the harbor at the office of the headquarters of the Department of the East. All applications should be made to Brigadior General Stanga d, U. S. V., at his head-quarters, 44 Bloocker atreet

TRANSPERS FROM THE ARMY TO THE NAVY

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, and order to regulate and facilitate transfer culistments from the army to the navy, the following regulations will

Permant to instructions from the War Department, and in order to regulate and facilitate transfer consistements from the army to the navy, the following regulations will be observed:—

Any soldier now in or hereatter couning into the military sarving of the United States, by voluntary enlistment, or by draft, who is —drzf, by vocition a mariner; second, on ordinary scaman, of not less than two years' see service. The thera is able scaman, of not less than four years' see service.

In the absence of any other proof the applicant will make eath before any magnitrate, provest marshal or United States officer as to his see service, indicating whether in the merchant or naval service.

The term of such enlistment shall not be for less than the unexpired term of his military enlistment, nor for less than one year.

Any bounty money or advance pay which any personse enlisting from the army into the navy may have received from the United States, or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from any prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service.

Every officer commanding a company, regiment, post, recruiting rendexyous or detachment in this department, and above, together with the necessary proofs, through the proper authorities, to the headquarters of the department. All such applicants shall be retained at the post or depot until the decision of the department commander is made known.

As fast as applicants are approved and selections made, the men will be sent to designated stations in the most appearance of defachments will be furnished with complete and separate descriptive lists. Containing statements of pay, bounty and clothing received and due, which will be sont yand clothing received and due, which will be turned over with the men to the commandar of the navy by enlistment; but if rejected fee physical disability, or for not having seen the presented to these beadquarters, the relief for the relief of these beadquarters, direction

Official-Warger Rives, Aid-de-Camp.

The Union State Convention in Call.

San Passesso, March 20, 1664. The Union State Convention now in session has elected Nathan Coombs, Robert Gardiner, O. H. Bradbury, Wm. Ritter, Jas. S. Otis, J. McNulty, Thomson Campbell, P. B. Anniery, Rev. M. C. Briggs and John Bidwell as delegates to Baltimore. City Intelligence.

Kagren Electron at Chaire Daumes.—The following gentlemen were elected parish officers at the anoual election on Easter Honday, at Christ church, fifth avenue, viz.—Wardens—Mesers. Spencer R. Green and Petes D. Collins. Ventrymen—Mesers. Sandolph M. Colley, John H. Buckel, A. A. Selover, Adva Scrith, Jr., James Dixon Moore Chambertain, John D. Wing and Garence Advanced.

KARTER ELECTION AT THE CHURCH DO ST. EMPRIT (REP Ds. VERERY'e).—Wardens Jules Lauchanten, Thomas Guille. Vestrymen—Guillan C. Verplanck, George Goost tal. Frederick M. Alles. P. F. C. Deslands, Cisarios E. Kerner, John J. Lagrave, Louis C. Culhet, Marard D. Garcel.